

# RAR beta Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP51466

#### **Product Information**

**Application** WB, IP, IHC-P **Primary Accession** P10826

**Reactivity** Human, Mouse, Rat

HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalCalculated MW50489

## **Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5915

Other Names Retinoic acid receptor beta, RAR-beta, HBV-activated protein, Nuclear receptor

subfamily 1 group B member 2, RAR-epsilon, RARB, HAP, NR1B2

**Target/Specificity** KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the

C-term region of human RAR beta. The exact sequence is proprietary.

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000 IP~~N/A IHC-P~~N/A

Format 0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%

**Storage** Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

# **Protein Information**

Name RARB

Synonyms HAP, NR1B2

**Function** Receptor for retinoic acid. Retinoic acid receptors bind as heterodimers to

their target response elements in response to their ligands, all-trans or 9-cis retinoic acid, and regulate gene expression in various biological processes. The RXR/RAR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5. In the absence or presence of hormone ligand, acts mainly as an activator of gene expression due to weak binding to corepressors (PubMed:12554770). The RXRA/RARB heterodimer can act as a repressor on the DR1 element and as an activator on the DR5 element (PubMed:29021580). In concert with RARG, required for skeletal growth, matrix homeostasis and growth plate function (By similarity).

**Cellular Location** Nucleus. Cytoplasm [Isoform Beta-2]: Nucleus.

# **Background**

Receptor for retinoic acid. Retinoic acid receptors bind as heterodimers to their target response elements in response to their ligands, all-trans or 9-cis retinoic acid, and regulate gene expression in various biological processes. The RXR/RAR heterodimers bind to the retinoic acid response elements (RARE) composed of tandem 5'-AGGTCA-3' sites known as DR1-DR5. In the absence or presence of hormone ligand, acts mainly as an activator of gene expression due to weak binding to corepressors. In concert with RARG, required for skeletal growth, matrix homeostasis and growth plate function.

## References

Benbrook D.,et al.Nature 333:669-672(1988). de The H.,et al.Nature 330:667-670(1987). Sommer K.M.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96:8651-8656(1999). Shen S.,et al.DNA Seq. 2:111-119(1991). Houle B.,et al.Cancer Res. 54:365-369(1994).

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